DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 340 622 SO 020 942

AUTHOR Peterson, Barbara Bennett
TITLE Teaching the New Women's History in Hawaii.
PUB DATE 90
NOTE 22p.
PUB TYPE Guides - Non-Classroom Use (055)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS *Course Descriptions; Higher Education; History Instruction; Multicultural Education; State History; Teaching Methods; *Womens Studies
IDENTIFIERS *Hawaii

ABSTRACT

With the publication in 1984 of "Notable Women of Hawaii," edited by Barbara Bennett Peterson, women's activities and accomplishments began to be accorded their rightful place in the traditional picture of Hawaiian history. Using this book as a text, a 16-week course entitled "Outstanding Women of Hawaii" was recently added to the curriculum of the University of Hawaii. The course focuses on adding the experiences and contributions of women in Hawaiian history from earliest times to the present. To illustrate that women of many ethnic groups, beginning with the early missionaries worked together on various civic projects and were not isolated into separate ethnic "pockets," the multi-faceted contributions of all ethnic groups are illuminated as well. Divided into units, the topics covered in the course are: women in old Hawaii; early missionary women; views of Hawaii; myths and realities; women and immigration into Hawaii; the urge to philanthropy; women and post-Civil War progressivism; women and the fall of the Hawaiian monarchy; the role of women in cultural preservation; women and the first World War; women in the Depression and the second World War; the coming of statehood: women in social movements and politics; and contemporary role models and new directions. A narrative description of all these units is provided, and a curriculum outline including activities, grading system, and weekly reading assignments is attached. It is hoped that this information may be useful to those teaching courses involving women of color, or Polynesian women, or Asian women; courses on ethnicity or immigration, or courses on U.S. women's history. (DB)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

ED340622

Teaching the New Women's History in Hawaii

by

Barbara Bennett Peterson, PhD
Professor of History, University of Hawaii
Editor, Notable Women of Hawaii

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

X This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.

☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY
BARBARA A. PETERSON
TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

SO 020 942

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Teaching the New Women's History in Hawaii

by

Barbara Bennett Peterson, PhD
Professor of History, University of Hawaii
Editor, Notable Women of Hawaii

Hawaiian history has most often been written as history of early Polynesian migrations, western contact, influx of new peoples, depopulation, monarchy, annexation, world wars and statehood. Recently with the publication of Notable Women of Hawaii, which is modeled on Notable American Women published in four volumes by Harvard University, women's activities and accomplishments have been written into this traditional picture of Hawaiian history through a course entitled Outstanding Women of Hawaii which uses this book as a text. A brief overview of the course appears in this essay and the information herein may be utilized by others teaching courses involving women of color, or Polynesian women, or Asian women, courses on ethnicity or immigration, or American women's history.

The course begins with a unit on "Women in Old Hawaii," as women traditionally played a powerful role in the Hawaii of the 18th Century. Queen Kaahumanu, the favorite wife of Kamehameha the Great created, upon his death, the position of Kuhina- nui (co-ruler), and ruled in this capacity as regent for the young King Liholiho. She collaborated with Keopuolani, Kamehameha's most sacred wife, to break the eating taboos which had forbidden women to eat

with men and to partake of certain foods such as coconuts, bananas, pork and certain fishes. Kaahumanu ruled "with an iron hand" and undoubtedly was the most important and powerful person in the kingdom during her regency for Liholiho, negotiating the first treaty with America, permitting the Protestant missionaries to stay and establish a Congregational mission, and issuing the first code of laws based on Christian ethics. Old Hawaii is filled with stories of women alii (members of the chiefly class) creating social change as when Chiefess Kapiolani descended into the firepit of Kilaua volcano on the island of Hawaii to proclaim her faith in Jehovah, thus challenging the wrath of the volcano goddess Pele and Pele's followers. This daring act greatly advanced the cause of Christianity on the island of Hawaii and went far in breaking the hold of the former pantheon of gods. Using these early Hawaiian women as a foundation, the course on Outstanding Women in Hawaii runs through the present.

In addition to Notable Women of Hawaii, sources of information on early Hawaiian women and their traditions can be found in David Malo's Hawaiian Antiquities, as Malo was a native Hawaiian who attempted to write down for the early missionaries the true lifestyle of the Hawaiians before the arrival of the missionaries in 1820 just after the ancient taboos had been broken. He describes the eating houses, the making of food, the making and dying of kapa or tapa cloth, the construction of houses, marriage customs, leisure time

activities involving women, and burial rites. Another valuable primary source is native historian Samuel M. KamaKau's Ruling Chiefs of Hawaii which includes information on the chiefesses. Ralph S. KuyKendall's The Hawaiian Kingdom (3 vols.) and Gavan Daws' The Shoal of Time are recommended Hawaiian historical surveys.

" The early missionary women", who comprise the material for the second course unit, first arrived aboard the brig Thaddeus from Boston with their husbands and were much more than the traditional "helpmates." These women were missionaries themselves, trained in theology and credentialed by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in Boston. To be sent to a foreign field as a missionary, one had to be married, so both men and women, so professionally inclined, desired to marry someone who would share their career. Sybil Bingham, who was married to Hiram Bingham the leader of the First Company, began the first school for Hawaiian girls in her home and then erected with her students a schoolhouse which can still be seen today behind Kawaiahao Church in Honolulu. Lucy Goodale Thurston and her husband Asa Thurston took up the post as missionaries on the island of Hawaii and Lucy carefully kept a record, published later as The Life and Times of Lucy Goodale Thurston, which offers a glimpse of daily life in 19th Century Hawaii and the first interactions between the native Hawaiians and the first generation of Congregational missionaries. There were many women who arrived in the

various "companies" of missionaries which arrived in Hawaii in the 1820s and 1830s.

Voluminous papers, diaries, accounts, and letters of all the early missionary families are housed in the libraries of Hawaiian Historical Society and the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society and students are encouraged to do original research here either for papers or oral discussion in class. Likewise, early Polynesian artifacts and materials relating to native Hawaiian women's mode of life are located at the Bishop Museum and field trips are scheduled to study at this material culture site. One of the intriguing conclusions one reaches after emersion in these materials is the extent of early networking between native Hawaiian women and the early missionary women; change came through multi-ethnic collaboration in the realm of establishing schools, churches, women's aid societies, and health care. One of the best examples of this collaboration was between Kinau the second Kuhina-nui and Juliette Montage Cooke co-founder with her husband of the Chiefs' Children's School, later renamed the Royal School, which was established for the education of the children of the alii (members of the chiefly class) and was the school attended by such famous Hawaiian women as Bernice Pauahi Bishop, and Emma Rooke (later Queen Emma).

A poignant story which reflects the bittersweet relations between the native Hawaiians and the missionaries,

as well as the third course unit "Views of Hawaii: Myths and Realities," is revealed in Marjorie Sinclair's Nahienaena, Sacred Daughter of Hawaii. This is the story of a young woman caught between the new Christian teachings and the old ways of her people, between her love for her brother the King, and the new moralities which taught that this union was incestuous. The reconciliation of the two conflicting value schemes proved impossible and she died at twenty-one. Other women whose lives are studied in this transitional period are Queen Kamamalu who was married to Liholhio and died with her husband in London of the measles; KeKauluohi the third Kuhina-Nui who introduced laws of religious toleration; Victoria Kamamalu, Kuhina-Nui who established the Kaahumanu Society, a benevolent society for aged Hawaiians; Maria Patton Chamberlain, a missionary who ran Chamberlain House, originally the provisioning station for all missionaries in Hawaii and later a boarding house; Mary Tenney Castle, missionary, first advocate of woman's suffrage in Hawaii, and ardent supporter of abolitionism; Mary Sophie Hyde Rice, who for many years was the guiding force with her husband of Punahou School; and Betsey Stockton, the first Black woman in Hawaii, born in slavery, educated in her master's home at Princeton University, who came to Hawaii as a free missionary for the ABCFM to establish a school for makaainana (Hawaiian commoners) at Lahaina, Maui. These are role models that students in Hawaiian classrooms readily identify with; this was the

history they wished retrieved when the stories of Susan B. Anthony seemed very far away on the Mainland.

"Women and Immigration into Hawaii" is the theme for the fifth course unit and focuses upon the changes introduced by the Masters and Servants Act of 1850 which allowed contract laborers to enter Hawaii to work on sugar and later pineapple plantations. This era saw the introduction of Chinese, Portuguese, Japanese, Spanish, Puerto Ricans, Koreans, and Filipinos, and later in lesser numbers--the South Sea Islanders, Germans, Norwegians, Austrians, American Blacks, Russians, and Italians--as contract laborers. This was also the era of the picture bride, the establishment of foreign language schools, the formation of unions, strikes organized along racial lines, and the emergence of foreign language newspapers. Men and women worked on the plantations for 12 1/2 to 50 cents a day; wages rose to 78 sents a day by 1900 for mill workers and 73 cents a day for field workers. The work week was usually 60 to 70 hours long with women cutting cane, performing <u>hoe-hana</u> work (weeding and cultivation), and <u>hapaiko</u> work (carrying bundles of cane on their backs to be loaded on a train or cart). Notable women studied in this period include Charlotte Turner who ran Alexander House settlement for Chinese immigrants in Wailuku, Maui; Ann Gulick who ministered to Japanese immigrants on the island of Hawaii after living in Japan for twenty years as a missionary from Hawai; Angeles Avecilla, a Filipino social

worker; and Matsutu Omine, an Okinawan picture bride who practiced midwifery on an Oahu plantation and wrote tanka poetry.

Around the time of the Civil War in Mainland history, a number of outstanding Hawaiian women appeared concerned with the issue of health care due to the fact that the Hawaiian population had been rapidly diminished with the introduction of foreign diseases to which the native population held no immunity. Because of her interest in the Anglican faith, Queen Emma journeyed to England to raise funds for a hospital and visited Queen Victoria. The mission was a financial success and the Queen's Hospital opened its doors in 1860. While in England, Queen Emma had expressed enthusiasm too for a school. As a result, Mother Lydia (Priscilla Lydia Sellon) was convinced to come to Hawaii and she and Queen Emma planned and erected St. Andrew's Priory, a school for native Hawaiian girls. Other women studied in this course unit called "The Urge to Philanthropy and Reform" are Bernice Pauahi Bishop who left her entire estate (today called Bishop Estate) for the education of native Hawaiian children through the establishment of the Kamehameha Schools for Boys and Girls; Princess Ruth, famed for interceeding herself between the city of Hilo and the flow of an active volcano to stop its destruction; Queen Kapiolani who established Kapiolani Maternity Hospital to provide birthing care for Hawaiian women at nominal charge; Emma Nakuina who attempted to write down Hawaiian oral

traditions, legends, and chants for posterity; Ella Hudson Paris who translated Christian hymns into Hawaiian; and the famed Mother Marianne of Molokai who cared for the lepers first at Kaakao on Oahu, and later, after the death of Father Damien, at Kalapapa on the island of Molokai at the leper colony, working for over 35 years with leprosy patients and never contracting the disease. A companion unit follows titled "Women and Post Civil War Progressivism" highlighting the founding of Hanahouoli School by Sophie Judd Cooke, the founding of the Hawaii Medical Services Association by Mary Catton, the pioneering female doctors- Tai Heong Kong Li, the first Chinese woman to practice western medicine in Hawaii, Sarah Eliza Peirce Emerson and Frances Wetmore the first two Caucasian women doctors, and women such as Kiyoko Imamura who established Japanese schools in all the Honpa Hongwanji Buddhist temples and Yeiko So who established a shelter home for abused Japanese picture brides.

About mid-semester the topic of "Women and the Fall of the Hawaiian Monarchy" is reached which focuses on the attempts of Queen Liliuokalani to redress the imbalance of power she perceived between the monarchy and foreign interests. She attempted to revoke the Bayonet Constitution which had been forced upon her brother King Kalakaua and to promulgate a new constitution which would strengthen the monarch's position. Her attempt failed and she was deposed; a Republic was formed and annexation followed in 1898 during

the Spanish-American War. The best sources which compliment the text Notable Women of Hawaii are Helena G. Allen, The Betrayal of LiliuoKalani (1982), Kristin Zambucka, Princess Kaiulani: The Last Hope of Hawaii's Monarchy (1976), and Hawaii's Story By Hawaii's Queen(1898), an autobiography by LiliuoKalani. Other women studied as her contempories are Bernice Pauahi Bishop, Princess Ruth, Queen Kapiolani, and Princess Kaiulani.

"The Role of Women in Cultural Preservation" forms the eight unit or topic for the course and focuses on preservation of the sacred ancient hula through the lives of Isabella Desha and Helen Desha Beamer, the development of Polynesian women in art through the life of Madge Tennent, and the preservation of ancient literary themes in the contributions of Helen Peterson Hoyt (The Night Marchers), and Martha Beckwith (The Kumulipo) and (Hawaiian Mythology). This unit is followed by "Women and the Establishment of Civic Organizations" which really institutionalizes previous womanly endeavors to preserve culture. The records of the Junior League of Honolulu are examined, as are the records of the Outdoor Circle (which was dedicated to beautification and secured the ban against billboards in 1927), the League of Women Voters, the Y.W.C.A in Honolulu and A.A.U.W in Hawaii. The connection in Hawaii between the Women's Board of Missions, the Women's Christian Temperance League and the Woman's Suffrage movement in Hawaii are discussed. Notable women whose lives reflect the contributions of this period

are Elizabeth Carter Bogardus (founder of the Junior League in Honolulu), Cherilla Lowrey (founder of the Outdoor Circle), Mary Emma Dillingham Frear (University regent and author), Mary Waterhouse Rice (founder of the Hui Aloha on Kauai), Emma Louise Dillingham (a founder of the Y.W.C.A. in Hawaii and the Daughters of Hawaii), Louise Gaylord Dillingham (a founder of the League of Women Voters), Julie Judd Swanzy (preservationist), Anna Charlotte Rice Cooke (founder of the Honolulu Academy of Arts), Catharine Cox (founder of Friends of the Library), and Mary Cushing Atherton Richards (founder of the Morning Music Club).

During the First World War, a number of women from Hawaii went abroad to aid the Allied cause such as Mabel Wilcox, who was a pioneer public health nurse on Kauai, and Ethel Damon who was a historian of the missionary period who volunteered for overseas duty as the executive secretary to Dr. Edwards Park, professor of pediatrics in the medical school at Johns Hopkins and Yale universities, then serving in France. In this unit titled "Women and the First World War", other women studied include Mabel Smyth, the first director of the Department of Public Health Nursing under the Territorial Board of Health and Elsie Hart Wilcox, a pioneer in establishing through the legislature free public high schools to serve each of the Hawaiian islands. Mabel Smyth died at the apogee of her career when she decided to have a sewing needle removed from her chest which had lodged there when she had placed a needle in the front of her dress

while sewing and stooped to pick up a child which was running toward her, breaking the needle which pierced her chest. She had placed all her public affairs in order, and died after the operation of an embolism. Today the auditorium at Queens Hospital in Honolulu commemorates her memory.

"Women in the Depression and the Second World War" form the unit for the eleventh week of the course. Gwenfread E. Allen's The Wars Years, J. Anthony's Hawaii Under Army Rule and A. Bosworth's, America's Concentration Camps are valuable background reading for the women's lives discussed in Notable Women of Hawaii for this section. Prominent women whose biographies are studied in this period are Maude Jones, the Territorial Archivist, Ellen Barber Fullard-Leo, a pioneer in the formation of the American Athletic Union, Leonora Bilger, renown chemist at the University of Hawaii (for whom Bilger Hall is named), Flora Hayes, a prominent politican associated with the interests of native Hawaiians and their claims to Hawaiian Homes Land, Mollie Min, a prominent Korean woman associated with the Red Cross, Ishiko Mori, the first Japanese woman to practice medicine in Hawaii who was interned during the war, Mary Sia, a prominent teacher-lecturer-author on Chinese cooking (Mary Sia's Cookbook), and Louise Gaylord Dillingham who trained women in civilian defense. Extensive newspaper articles are utilized for this section of the course from the Honolulu Star Bulletin and the Honolulu Advertiser in regards to the

internment issue and process and the provision for civil defense.

"The Coming of Statehood: Women in Social Movements and Politics" is the unit for the twelfth week of the course and focuses on legislative preparations for statehood, the Constitutional Convention, the role of labor during the fifties, especially in relation to the investigations of labor leaders under the Smith Act, and the postwar era's reallocations of funds for social welfare programs. Famous women studied in this period include Helen Kanahele, a founder of the United Public Workers union, Ella Chun, the editor of the Beach Press which was instrumental in stimulating tourism, Soo Shee Pang Lau, a co-founder of Foodland Supermarkets, the first major food chain introduced into the islands after the war, Iolani Luahine, a famed hula dancer who desired to promote hula as a sacred ancient art form, who laid a part of the foundation for the so-called Hawaiian Renaissance of the 1970s, Alice Noda, the first local president of the Japanese Women's Society, and the comic hula entertainer Clara Nelson better known as Hilo Hattie.

"Contemporary Role Models and New Directions" focus on a number of well known women recently deceased such as Juliette May Fraser, muralist, Mary Moku, the first Hawaiian woman ordained as a minister, Edith Kenao Kanakaole, for

whom the stadium in Hilo which hosts the Merry Monarch Festival (the Olympics of the hula competitions) is named, Janet Bell the founder of the Hawaiian and Pacific Collection at the University of Hawaii's Hamilton library, and Marjorie Hee, water colorist.

The last unit of the course is devoted to the presentation of student papers usually done as an oral history project on some noted woman in the community who is still alive and a contemporary living role model. The paper is then critiqued by the class before the final version is prepared and submitted in written form. The model for the paper is the formate used in Notable Women of Hawaii-short brief, concise, well- researched biographies which combine the public and private life of the biographee to illustrate her contributions to history. As volume II of Notable Women of Hawaii is in preparation, it is conceivable that some of the best biographies done for the course would appear in this volume. This encourages students to do their best work when publication is possible.

What is fascinating about a course like this in biography, is that one begins to see the multiple ways in which this information could be used. For example the founders of hospitals could be included in courses in the medical sciences and health care fields, the educators and founders of schools, naturally in education courses, hymn translators in music courses, the preservationists of

Hawaiiana in literature, dance, or art courses. Crossover between disciplines should be encouraged to create a richly textured women's history, and this has been possible in a small locale such as Hawaii.

HISTORY 382
Outstanding Women of Hawaii

Dr. Barbara Peterson, Editor, Notable Women of Hawaii, University of Hawaii Press,
Professor of History, University of Hawaii

PURPOSE

Hawaiian history has most often been written as history of Early Polynesian migrations, western contact, depopulation, influx of new peoples, monarchy, annexation, world wars and statehood. Women traditionally played a powerful role in old Hawaii. Their role and activities need illumination, as do the activities of the early missionary women who were much more than "helpmates". The interaction between individuals such as Kaahumanu and Sybil Bingham, Kinau and Laura Fish Judd illustrate early "networking" and the foundations of a multi-ethnic community in Hawaiian society. Women throughout Hawaiian history have played major roles in education, public health nursing, the founding of schools, churches, and hospitals, civic organizations such as the Y.W.C.A., the Junior League, the Outdoor Circle and the Hawaiian organizations such as the Daughters of Hawaii and the Daughters and Sons of Hawaiian Warriors. The multi-faced contributions of all ethnic groups needs illumination as well and illustrates that women did work together in civic organizations and were not isolated into "pockets" of Japanese, Chinese, Caucasian, Korean, Portuguese or Hawaiian women. Women confined themselves to their state and local communities in ways that men did not; therefore, it is perhaps at this level that the contributions of Hawaii's notable women can best be appreciated and preserved.

GOALS, SCOPE AND FOCUS

This course recognizes the need to write women into traditional Hawaiian history from earliest times to the present and seeks to add the experiences and contributions of notable women in Hawaiian history to our island heritage. The course focuses on all ethnic groups which compose Hawaii's community and taps all essential research sources such as the Bishop Museum, the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society, the Hawaiian Historical Society, the University Archives and the State Archives of Hawaii. Several major questions are asked in this course: Who are the most notable women in Hawaiian history? What are the most significant contributions of women to the cultural of the islands? How do these contributions compare with the contributions made by Mainland women? How have the roles of Hawaii's women changed through time or remained essentially the same? What are the new roles opening up for women in Hawaii's future?

SOURCES

David Malo, Hawaiian Antiquities (Moolelo Hawaii) (1898)
Marjorie Sinclair, Nahienaena, Sacred Daughter of Hawaii (1976)
Lucy Goodale Thurston, The Life and Times of Lucy Goodale Thurston
Margaret Greer, ed., Sarah Joiner Lyman: Her Life Story (1970)
Sister Mary Laurence Hanley and O.A. Bushnell, A Song of Pilgrimage and Exile: The Life and Spirit of Mother Marianne (1982)
Laura Fish Judd, Honolulu. Sketches of Life in the Hawaiian Islands from 1828 to 1861 (rev. ed.)
Emma Metcalf Beckley Nakuina, Hawaii: Its People and Their Legends (1904)
Liliuokalani, Hawaii's Story by Hawaii's Queen (1898)
Kristin Zambucka, Princess Kaiulani: The Last Hope of Hawaii's Monarchy (1976)
Li Ling-Ai, Life is For A Long Time: A Chinese History Memoir (1972)
Armine von Tempski, Born in Paradise (1940)

CONTENT AND THEMES

As each semester is approximately sixteen weeks long, the course is divided into approximately sixteen topics to be covered in lecture and seminar discussions. These themes appear below in addition to some significant primary and secondary sources which will be interwoven.

Introduction and Historiographical background to Hawaiiana

Samuel M. Kamakau, The Ruling Chiefs of Hawaii (1961)

Special collections: Hawaiian and Pacific Collection, Hamilton Library Archives of Hawaii, State Archives of Hawaii which contains special collections such as the Queen Emma Collection and the Liliuokalani Collection, the Bishop Museum and the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society

Ralph S. Kuykendall, The Hawaiian Kingdom, 3 vols. (1938-1967)

Gavan Daws, The Shoal of Time (1968)

Women in Ancient Hawaii

Gwenfread E. Allen, "Kaahumanu, A Study," The Friend, June, July, Aug., 1925

Kathleen Mellen, The Magnificent Matriarch (1952)

Marjorie Sinclair, "The Sacred Wife of Kamehameha I," (Keopuolani) HJH, vol. 5, 1971, pp. 3-23

Western Impact from 1820: The Arrival of the Missionaries

Lydia Bingham Coan, A Brief Sketch of the Missionary Life of Mrs. Sybil Moseley Bingham (1895)

Hiram Bingham, A Residence of Twenty-One Years in the Sandwich Islands (1847)

Alfred M. Bingham, "Sybil's Bones, A Chronicle of the Three Hiram Binghams," HJH, vol. 9, 1975, pp. 3-36

George Anson, Lord Byron, Voyage of the HMS Blonde to the Sandwich Islands in the Years 1824-1825 (1826)

Mary Dillingham Frear, Lowell and Abigail (1934)

Views of Hawaii: Myths and Realities

Edward Joesting, ed., "A Scotsman Views Hawaii: An 1852 Log of A Cruise of the Emily Bourne," Journal of the West, vol. 4, no. 2, April, 1970

Alfons Korn, The Victorian Visitors

G. Moore, "Hawaii During the Whaling Era," MA Thesis, UH, 1934

Emma Louise Smith Dillingham, Emma Louise Smith's Journal Book (1923)

Women and Immigration into Hawaii

Nancy Foon-Young and Judith R. Parrish, Montage: An Ethnic History of Women in Hawaii (1977)

C.L. Johnson, The Japanese-American Family and Community in Honolulu: Generational Continuities in Ethnic Affiliation, Ph.D. Dissertation, Syracuse, 1972

Y.S.K. Harvey and S.H. Chung "The Koreans," in McDermott, People and Cultures of Hawaii (1980)

B. Smith, Americans From Japan (1948)

Andrew Lind, Hawaii's Japanese (1946)

C. Glick, "Chinese Migrant in Hawaii: A Study in Accommodation," Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Chicago, 1938

Women and the Impulse for Philanthropy and Reform
Queen Emma Collection, State Archives of Hawaii on the founding of the Queen's Hospital in 1860 and the Segregation Act (segregating lepers) of 1862

Women and Post Civil War reforms Merging into Progressivism
Sophie Judd Cooke, Sincerely, Sophie (1964)
Margaret Mary Louise Catton, Social Service in Hawaii (1959)
Albertine Loomis, The Best of Friends
The papers of Sarah Eliza Pierce Emerson (Robert Van Dyke collection)
Louise H. Hunter, Buddhism in Hawaii, Its Impact on a Yankee Community (1971)

Women and the fall of the Hawaiian Monarchy
Kristin Zambucka, Princess Kaiulani: The Last Hope of Hawaii's Monarchy (1976)
Alfons Korn, News From Molokai (1976)
Mary Krout, The Memoirs of Bernice Pauahi Bishop (1908)
Helena G. Allen, The Betrayal of Liliuokalani (1982)

The Role of Women in Cultural Preservation
Winona Beamer, Na Hula O Hawaii (1976)
Madge Tennent, Autobiography of An Unarrived Artist (1949)
Honolulu Academy of Arts pamphlet: "A Condensation of A History by Sister Grace Martin, 'The Honolulu Academy of Arts, Its Origin and Founder'"
Helen Peterson Hoyt, The Night Marchers (1976)
Martha Warren Beckwith, The Kumulipo (1951)
Ines Cayaban, A Goodly Heritage (1981)
Martha Warren Beckwith, Hawaiian Mythology (rev. ed. 1969)

Women and the Establishment of Civic Organizations
records of the Junior League of Honolulu (Elizabeth Carter Bogardus, founder, JLH)
records of the Outdoor Circle (Cherilla Lowrey, founder)
records of the League of Women Voters (Louise Gaylord Dillingham, founder)
records of the Y.W.C.A. (Emma Louise Smith Dillingham, founder)
records of the AAU in Honolulu (Ellen Barber Fullard-Leo, one of the US founders)

Women and the First World War
Mabel Smyth, "Public Health Nursing in Hawaii: A Tribute to Mabel I. Wilcox," The Pacific Coast Journal of Nursing, June, 1935, pp. 297-298
Judith Dean Gething, "The Educational and Civic Leadership of Elsie Wilcox," HJH, vol. XVI, (1982)

Women in the Depression and the Second World War
Gwenfread E. Allen, The War Years (1950)
Honolulu Star-Bulletin and Honolulu Advertiser
E. Wakukawa, History of the Japanese People in Hawaii (1938)
J. Anthony, Hawaii Under Army Rule (1955)
A. Bosworth, America's Concentration Camps (1967)

The Coming of Statehood: Women in Social Movements and Politics

Richard Kosaki, "Constitutions and Constitutional Conventions in Hawaii," HJH, vol. 12, 1978

Legislative records

Marion Roffman, "History of the United Public Workers in Hawaii, no. 11, Helen Kanahele," The New York Times Oral History Project, the Microfilming Corporation of America, 1975

Contemporary Role Models and New Directions

Pierre Bowman, "Sunday Afternoon in a Hilo Bar and a Talk with a Legend," (Iolani Luahine), HSB, Sept. 13, 1973

Li-Ling-Ai, Life is For A Long time: A Chinese History Memoir (1972)

Mildred O. Gordon, ed., Makers of Destiny, Hawaiian Style (1982)

ACTIVITIES AND GRADES

There are two examinations in the course: one midterm and the final examination. Both examinations cover the readings, lectures and class discussions. In addition to these two exams, there are two short papers, to be researched and modeled on the biographies in the textbook Notable Women of Hawaii. These two brief papers can be about any theme in women's history and ideally would be either biographies of famous women throughout any phase of history-ancient to modern in European, Asian or American history, or book reviews of famous women who have major contributions to our culture. The topics are to be selected by the student and confirmed with the instructor. The brief papers should be about 3-4 pages long. (The first paper should be a progress report, or draft for the final paper presented at the end of the semester.)

midterm examination	100 points
final examination	100 points
class discussion	100 points
papers	200 points
	500 points

TEXTBOOK

There is one required text for the course titled Notable Women of Hawaii edited by Barbara Bennett Peterson, published by the University of Hawaii Press. Weekly reading assignments from that text are as follows:

Week	Reading
First Week	Kaahumanu, Keopuolani, Kapiolani (chiefess), Deborah Kapule, Nahienaena, Sybil Bingham, Lucy Goodale Thurston, Laura Fish Judd
Second Week	Kamamalu (queen), Kinau, Kekauluohi, Victoria Kamamalu, Maria Patton Chamberlain, Juliett Montague Cooke, Ellen Mariner Bond, Sarah Joiner Lyman
Third Week	Mary Tenney Castle, Charlotte Fowler Baldwin, Marie Ogden, Mary Sophie Hyde Rice, Betsey Stockton, Melicent Knapp Smith, Abigail Smith
Fourth Week	Emma (queen), Priscilla Lydia Sellon, Emma Nakuina, Ella Hudson Paris

Week	Reading
Fifth Week	Bernice Pauahi Bishop, Ruth, Liliuokalani, Kapiolani (queen), Kaiulani
Sixth Week	Mother Marianne Cope, Sarah Eliza Pierce Emerson, Anne Sinclair Knudsen, Elizabeth Sinclair, Isabella Sinclair
Seventh Week	Charlotte Turner, Ann Gulick, Yeiko So, Irene Ii, Kiyoko Imamura, Tai Heong Kong Li
Eighth Week	Isabella Desha, Helen Desha Beamer, Sei Soga, Julie Judd Swanzy, Emma Louise Smith Dillingham
Ninth Week	Mary Jane Montano, Mary Waterhouse Rice, Agnes Baldwin Alexander, Mary Emma Dillingham Frear, Katsu Okumura, Matsuru Omine, Ida Pope, Edna Allyn
Tenth Week	Marguerite Ashford, Ethel Francis Baldwin, Elizabeth Bogardus, Cherilla Lowrey, Bertha Ben Taylor, Martha Beckwith, Elinor Langton-Boyle, Marie Neal, Armine von Tempsky
Eleventh Week	Angeles Avecilla, Carrick Buck, Mary Yin Kyau Lee Chong, Nodie Kimhaikim Sohn, Alice Kamokilaikawai Campbell, Margaret Catton, Anna Charlotte Rice Cooke, Sophie Judd Cooke, Catherine Elizabeth Bean Cox
Twelfth Week	Mary Dorothea Rice Isenberg Isenberg, Princess Kalanianaole, Abigail Kawananakoa, Rosalie Enos Lyons Keliinoi, Athena Geracimos Lycurgus, Dora Moon, Mary Cushing Atherton Richards, Ethel Moseley Damon, Emma Ahuena Davison Taylor, Aiko Furukawa Fujitani, Willowdean Chatterson Handy, Katherine Kelly, Edna Baxter Lawson
Thirteenth Week	Louisa Palmer, Elsie Hart Wilcox, Emma Napoleon Wilcox, Mabel Wilcox, Mary Sia, Lillie Hart Gay Torrey, Ishiko Mori, Clara Nelson (Hilo Hattie), Lena Machado
Fourteenth Week	Kathleen Mellen, Maude Jones, Ellen Barber Fullard-Leo, Madge Tennent, Leonora Bilger, Alice Chong, Jennie Wilson, Consuelo Cuaresma, Thelma Akana Harrison, Flora Hayes, Mollie Min, Mary Winne
Fifteenth Week	Ella Chun, Florence Doo, Helen Peterson Hoyt, Bernice Judd, Helen Lake Kanahale, Soo Shee Pang Lau, Iolani Luahine, Mary Moku, Alice Noda
Sixteenth Week	Maybelle Walker, Kam Yee Lee Wong, Janet Bell, Juliette May Fraser, Marjorie Hee, Edith Kenao Kanakaole, Margaret Titcomb
Seventeenth Week	The final week of the course is devoted to the presentation of students papers

Barbara Bennett Peterson, the author, teaches for the University of Hawaii and is a professor of History. Here she holds a copy of her book *Notable Women of Hawaii*, published by the University of Hawaii Press, 1984.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Barbara Bennett Peterson is a professor of History at the University of Hawaii. She is a graduate of Oregon State University (BA & BS), Stanford University (MA) and the University of Hawaii (PhD). She is married to Dr. Frank L. Peterson, the chairman of Geology and Geophysics at the University of Hawaii.

Dr. Barbara Peterson was a Fulbright Scholar to Japan associated with Sophia University, Tokyo in 1967 and a participant in a Woodrow Wilson Institute held at Princeton University in 1980. She was again selected as a Fulbright Scholar to Wuhan University in the People's Republic of China for the academic year 1988-1989. During her sabbaticals she taught aboard Chapman College's *World Campus Afloat* and the University of Colorado's *S.S. Universe Campus*. She has done research in relation to her teaching areas in all parts of Europe and in Japan, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Sri Lanka, India, in Asia, New Zealand, Australia, Samoa, in the Pacific, Kenya, Tanzania, Republic of South Africa, Nigeria, Senegal, in Africa and all of the Hawaiian Islands. Her books include *Notable Women of Hawaii* published by the University of Hawaii Press in 1984, and *A Woman's Place is in the History Books: Her Story, 1620-1980* (co-author) published by the Woodrow Wilson Institute, Princeton in 1980. Her numerous publications appear in such journals as *The Pacific Historian, Research in Education, Educational Perspectives*, and *Beacon Magazine of Honolulu*. She is the Founding President of the Fulbright Alumni Association of Hawaii.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

From Dr. Peterson's new book, America In British Eyes.